IMPORTANT CHANGES TO BE MADE AFTER THE 4TH OF MARCH.

Reorganization Accessary on Account of the Retirement of Sherman, Voorhees and Other Statesmen.

BLOW AT THE DISPENSARY ACT

PART OF THE FAMOUS SOUTH CARO-LINA LAW DECLARED INVALID.

Lodge's Immigration Bill in Danger of Being Killed by Amendments-Belated Census Statistics.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The advancement of Senator Sherman to the secretary- the Constitution of the United States. The ship of state will leave two important vacancies on Senate committees-namely, the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations and vice chairmanship of the finance committee. Senator Frye is in line for promotion to the head of foreign relations, but as he is already chairman of the committee on commerce and wrapped up in commerce and navigation, he may prefer his present chairmanship to that of the more important, to which he is eligible. If he concludes to retain his present chair- It was held that there was no doubt on manship, Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, will go to the head of foreign | criminates against the citizens of other relations, which everybody concedes to be an eminently fitting result. Senator Davis is well versed in the intricacies of international politics and treaty making, and his qualifications in that line made him much talked of for secretary of state.

of the committete on naval affairs. Senator Hale is now chairman of the printing committee, which he will surrender to the next ranking member, Hansbrough, of North

There will be a sharp struggle for the two vacancies on the finance committee made by the retirement of Sherman and Voorhees. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, would like to be assigned to that committee, and so would several others equally prominent and more likely to succeed than he on account of their geographical advantages. It is hardly likely that a new man will go on the finance committee. There will be vacancies, however, on foreign relations, judiclary, appropriations, rules and commerce which will suffice as consolation prizes for those who fail to get on the finance com-mittee. Lodge would like to be chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and will make a fight for it, but will in all probability have to content himself with the chairmanship which he now holds, that of immigration.

Blackburn's retirement leaves three openings, he being a member of the committee on rules, appropriations and naval affairs. If Dubois should be defeated for re-election in Idaho the chairmanship of the committee on public lands would be a prize to struggle for, Senator Wilson, of Washington, has a longing ambition for that chairmanship, and it will probably be gratified although he is fourth on the list. Second in rank on the committee is Pettigrew, of South Dakota, who is already chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, which he would not give up for anything in sight. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, third down the line, would, it is said, prefer the printing committee to public lands, and if that should be the case Wilson would inherit

Senators Vilas, Brice, Pugh and Hill are all well placed on important committees, and will therefore leave desirable vacancies readjustment. The old senthe will make a play for them but there are several aggressively active and ambitious gentlemen in the list of new members who will insist on recognition. First and foremost to be considered is Thomas C. Platt, of New York, who will have claims for distinguished preferment, both on account of the fact that he was a national leader and also by reason of his previous service in the Senate, he having een a member of that body fifteen years

Next in rank of prominence among the new men will be ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, who, on account of the promotion of Senator Sherman, would jump at once to the rank of senior senator from Ohio, and entitled, therefore, to an extra measure of and which he thinks would, if enforced, recognition. Spooner, of Wisconsin, also has the advantage of a previous term of six years, and will protest against being treated as a new arrival. Fairbanks, of Indiana, has eminent legal ability and will insist on being placed where he can distinguish himself. An assignment on the judiciary committee would be to his liking. Irby of South Carolina, Blanchard of Louisiana, Palmer of Illinois, Squire of Washington and Kyle of South Dakota do not leave important vacancies, and some of the unknowns among the new senators will be put in the places left open by their

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

When the Last Census Was Taken. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in a delayed bulletin of the eleventh census which has just been furnished the press. It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,661. This is an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those ten years old or over and makes up over 36 per cent. of the entire population and almost 47 per cent. of all persons ten years old and over. Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.22 per cent. Divided by classes the working people of the country are as follows: Agricultural, fisheries and mining, 9,013,336; professional, 744,333; domestic and personal service, 4,360,577; trade and transportation, 3,326,122; manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293. The domestic and personal service includes hotel soldiers, sailors and marines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc. The first-

million, or almost 3,000,000 for a score of Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working. Over 59 per cent. of the working men are married, over 37 per cent. single, over 3 per cent. widowed and one-quarter of 1 per cent. divorced. Of all foreign whites at work here 14 per cent. of the males and 13 per cent, of the females cannot speak English. There is an element of 81/2 per cent, of the men employed in domestic and personal service who cannot speak English and almost 5 per cent. in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, Manufacturing and mechanics embrace the

named class is a ten years' gain of over a

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pels



MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free som Ammonia, Alum or ant other adulterant, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

largest number of females who cannot peak English-over 4 per cent.-with domestic service a close second In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Con-

necticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted very nearly one-half of all men in gainful occupations. In twenty-four States and Territories, including all in the south central and most of those in the north central and south Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than half of all the working males. Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service and in a large majority of the States and Territories. In manufactures and mechanics, the carpenters and joiners, numbering 611,234, make up the greatest element, with dressmakers and milliners following with 439,690. There are a little over one million bookkeepers. clerks and salesmen, 600,658 merchants and dealers, 5.281,557 farmers, planters and overseers and 3,004,061 agricultural laborers, 349,-592 miners and only a little over 60,000 fishermen and oystermen. Professors and teachers, aggregating 347,344, form the most numerous of the professional classes. Physicians and surgeons, 104,805, come next; then lawyers, 89.630; clergymen, 88,203; gov-ernment officials, 79,664; musicians, etc., 62,155; engineers and suveyors, 43,239; artists and art teachers, 22,496; journalists, 21,-849, and actors, 9,728.

### DISPENSARY LAW SHAKEN. That Part Providing for Inspection

of Imported Liquors Is Invalid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The Supreme Court to-day decided that portion of the South Carolina dispensary law which provides for the inspection of liquors imported into the State to be in contravention of opinion which had been prepared by Justice Shiras was stated very briefly by Chief Justice Fuller. The decision was founded on the cases of J. M. Scott and R. M. Gardner vs. James Donald, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of South Carolina. The opinion deals with two phases of the case as presented. The first of these was the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, and the second the constitutionality of the act itself. the point of jurisdiction while the law itself was overturned on the theory that it dis-States in favor of those of South Carolina, and is in contravention of the right of citizens of the various States to free intercourse and commerce with those of other States. The court based its opinion on the

fact that the traffic in intoxicating liquors is not absolutely prohibited, but is monopolized by the State itself through the The retirement of Senator Cameron puts agency of a State commission. The chief justice declared that the law did not conform to the requirements of the Wilson bill for the regulation of interstate commerce liquors between the States. Justice Brown delivered a dissenting opinion, saying that he was unable to see wherein the law conflicts with the Constitution. The court also declared a Texas state law to be unconstitutional. The decision was rendered in the case of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company vs. W. H. Ellis, appealed from the Supreme Court of Texas by the railroad company. The case involved a case against the rallroad company in which claim was also made for a judgment for attorneys' fees under the State law of 1889, allowing \$10 for such fees in claims against railroad companies where the litigation results

> railroad company of property without due process of law and denies to it the same protection of the law granted to others, The chief justice and Justices Gray and White dissented. A decree was entered by the Supreme Court to-day fixing the boundary line between the States of Iowa and Missouri in accordance with the findings of the commissioners appointed by the court to fix Two ladies, Miss Caroline H. Pier, or

Wisconsin, and Miss Alice A. Minnick, of

against the company. The court held that

the law is in contravention of the four-

teenth amendment in that it deprives the

Nebraska, were admitted to practice, increasing the number of ladles who posses this privilege to fifteen. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is highly pleased with the dispensary law opinion. He, as Governor of the State, was responsible for the dispensary law and has been very much interested in the result of the litigation over the law. He says the opinion delivered to-day does not affect the merits of the law as a whole and that the part covered, applying as it does only to the interstate-commerce feature of the law, really makes the law, in its application to the State, stronger than it was before.

## THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Radical Differences Between the Sen-

ate and House Conferees. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The House and Senate conferees on the immigration bill are meeting with several knotty problems in their attempts to settle the differences between the two houses. Chairman Bartholdt, of the House committee, is the most determined opponent to several of the most stringent features of the proposed legislation. Mr. Bartholdt says that unless the feature of the bill which makes the educational test apply to both men and women, result in the separation of families, is omitted he will be compelled to oppose the bill in the House. He has proposed in conference to amend the bill by exempting women from that test. Another amendment which he proposes is to require that immigrants shall be able to read and write the English of any other language, instead of the English or their language. The latter test, he says, would exclude a large part of the inhabitants of Russia, who use the German language, and many worthy Germans living in Hungary and Bohemia. He suggests that Senator Lodge's provision that five lines of the Constitution must be read by an immigrant be modified to one New York report that the Saturday cargoes brook trout. Their recollection of bygone up Buffalo bayou to the city of Houston, of immigrants, when four or five ships delights is generally most vivid about the Tex. charged within three or four days. Senator Chandler has framed a substitute for representative Corliss's amendment to the bill designed to exclude Canadians who labor in the United States and maintain their homes in Canada. The substitute would exclude those working in the United States, "Who habitually and regularly" return to Canada. This is not satisfactory to Mr. Corliss, who desires to exclude those who come to the United States for a season.

## PERU WARNED.

Must Pay at Once an American Claim of \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The republic of Peru, after delaying for eleven years the payment of an American claim, has just appealed to Secretary Olney for more time. In 1885 V. H. MacCord, the United States consular agent at Arequipa, was imprisoned and sentenced to be shot by the Peruvian authorities. He was marched out on a parade ground and placed before a file of soldiers. The officer in command asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, and MacCord said no. A consultation of officers was held and it was decided not to shoot him. He was remanded to prison and fined 10,000 soles. He refused to pay the fine and was deprived of food and drink and placed in a bare cell. MacCord's friends finally paid the fine and the prisoner was released. He filed a claim of \$200,000 against the government of Peru, and it has since been a subject of intermittent negotiation MacCord, as well as being United State onsular agent, was manager of a railroad. During the revolution of June, 1885, he was ordered to place an engine and train at the disposal of the government for the transportation of troops. He did this, but the engineer on the following day detached the engine and delivered it to the rebels. this offense MacCord was arrested Secretary Olney has just cabled United States Minister MacKenzie, at Lima, Peru, refusing the Peruvian government's demand for more time and demanding an immediate settlement of the claim. The United States cruiser Philadelphia is on the way from Valparaiso to Callao, Peru, and, while its visit has nothing to do with the MacCord cinim, the presence of an American war ship will probably have some persuasive influence with the government of

## Gen. M. R. Morgan Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-General Michael tence, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day by operation of law on account of age.

General Morgan was born in Nova Scotia. at an early age. He graduated from the West Point Military Academy in July, 1854 and served for a short time in the artillers and infantry branches. At the outbreak of the civil war he was transferred to the subsistence department and served therein with credit throughout the war, receiving successively brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and brigadler general for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Richmond and other campaigns. He was with General Sherman's expeditionary corps in South Carolina in 1861, after which e was with the Department of the South ' ang debate.

until 1864. Since the war he has served in the commissary department in various parts of the country, including Fort Leav-enworth, Chicago, New York city, St. Paul, San Francisco and Washington city.

The Free-Homestead Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The free-home-

stead bill which was passed by the Senate will be considered by the House committee on public lands to-morrow, and Chairman Lacey, of that committee, thinks it probthe bill will be reported amendthe House with an to make it conform to the general free-homestead bill now on the calendar of the House. The proposed amendment would protect the government from loss on certain Indian lands which it holds in trust to sell practically as the agent of the Indian owners, the proceeds of the sales to be turned over to the Indians. Under the Senate bill the government would be obliged to pay the Indians for such lands while releasing the settlers from their obligations to pay.

The Francis Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - Secretary Francis's nomination was confirmed by the Senate in executive session to-day. No opposition to confirmation was made and no vote was taken. Senator Vest stated that he could add nothing to what he had already said, and that he had no object in further delaying action on the nomination. He added that he had not made objection to confirmation in the beginning on any personal ground or because he entertained any but the kindest personal feeling towards Mr. Francis, but that he had taken his position in opposition to confirmation simply as a matter of duty to the Democratic party, which Mr. Francis, while professing to be a member of that party, had opposed in the late election.

Judge Howry's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The Senate judiciary committee to-day briefly considered the nominations before it, among which are Judge Howry, to be judge of the Court of Claims, and Judge McHugh, for the district of Nebraska, but they all went over for one week. It is understood that the nomicause of the absence of some of the members of the committee. The charge of manslaughter made against Judge Howry has been investigated by a subcommittee, which has reported that there is nothing connected with the charge to delay confirmation, as in its opinion it was done in absolute defense.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Thomas D. Bynum, of North Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Albemarle, N. C.; Col. Thomas and commissary general of subsistence; Captain L. H. Rucker, Ninth Cavalry, to be major: Captain Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry, to be major; First Lieutenant P. P. Powell, Second Cavalry, to be captain; First Lieutenant James B. Jackson, Seventh Infantry, to be captain. Also, several | Congress. promotions of second lieutenants to be first

Baron Fava to Return to Italy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- Careful inquiry fails to discover any ground for the asumption that the return of Baron Fava, the Italian embassador, grows out of any discontent on his part with his status here. or of dissatisfaction on the part of his own government with the embassador's course. The baron gave notice three months ago of his intention to take a leave of absence from his post in order that he might accompany the remains of his son to Italy, where they will be interred, and it is pre-sumed that he is now engaged in this sad

Arbitration Treaty Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The President to-day furnished the Senate, in response to a resolution adopted in executive session, with the correspondence between our government and Great Britain resulting in the general arbitration treaty now awaiting the approval of the Senate. All of this correspondence has been previously published in the newspapers, having been officially given out either in answer to congressional resolutions or in the British Blue Book.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- To-day's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, \$229,768,847; gold reserve, \$141,945,510. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Wm. R. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Warren, Ind.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, will speak on the Nicaragua canal bill to-morrow. The senate committee on judiciary has reported favorably the bili introduced by Senator Hill fixing the term of postmasters at four years. Hen. W. D. Bynum, of Indianapolis, and H. C. Barlow, of Evansville, are registered at the Riggs. Mr. Bynum does not state the object of his mission to the capital. Senator Voorhees made his appearance n the Senate again to-day looking some-

### what improved in health. SOLDIERS GROWLING.

They Don't Like the Method of Preparing Food at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 .- Fort Sheridan's warriors are bewailing the fate that took them away from the mountains and plains of the wild West and planted them in the midst of a civilization where the "general mess" is a fixed institution of military life. Their thoughts turn backward to a few months ago when they feasted on jujey line, because the immigration officials in venison steaks, roast bear, grouse and dining hall, where a feast of boiled beef, boiled potatoes and boiled cabbage awaits daily, with frequent changes to or stewed beef and potatoes cooked in the same kettle. Colonel Hall's men are not impressed with the advantages offered by "hotel life," as they are pleased to term the change which has been imposed upon them by crders from the War Department. Beef, at 5% cents per pound, is not up to the standard of the menu from which they have been accustomed to satisfy their physical cravings. Potatoes may be all right, with an occasional change in their style of cooking, and even cabbage, as a husky sergeant expressed himself, "is not to be sneezed at for dessert."

# BASEBALL "MAGNATES.

Messrs, Brush, Robinson, Byrne and Abell in Conference. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.-President Robinson, of the Cleveland Baseball Club. declared this afternoon that there was no big baseball deal in progress, as had been reported. He further stated that while it was true that Messrs. Brush, Byrne and Abell were here, it was simply to discusss the trading around of some players, which, it was believed, would materially strengthen tory agreement could be reached. Mr. Robwho were present at the interview, said hat so far they had failed to reach an agreement on the proposition and it began to look as though it would be impossible to do so. Mr. Robinson said that he believed that it would be a good thing for basebail if it could be so arranged that there would be a shifting around of players between the various clubs of the National League at the end of each season, in order that the strength of the clubs might be equalized. Mr. Abell said he was of the same opin-He admitted that he and Mr. Robinson had discussed Eunday ball playing. Both the Cleveland and Brooklyn teams want to play Sunday games, he said, and would do so if they could find grounds outside the limits of both cities.

## Midwinter Shoot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18 .- A high wind and bitterly cold weather kept down the attendance of shooters and spectators at the opening day of the midwinter shoot at Au shot off this afternoon, eight of which were won by Beyer, of Rochester; two by Poole of Canada; one by Baker, of Rochester; one y Burkhardt, of Buffalo, and one a draw. The open events will come off to-morrow

Modified Resolutions Adopted. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.-The State Assembly to-night adopted concurrent resolutions irging the senators and representatives in Congress from this State to give their support to any measure that will bring about in amicable and just settlement of the diffiulties existing between Spain and Cuba Warm sympathy with the Cubans in their forts to secure home rule is expressed These resolutionns were a substitute for nore radical ones introduced last week, and vere adopted after a short and uninterest-

SENATE DETERMINED TO PASS THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

By a Vote of 36 to 14 the Measure Has Been Given the Right of Way by

Making It Unfinished Business.

SPEECH BY SENATOR MORGAN

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

IN WHICH HE CAST SUSPICION ON

He Is Opposed to Submitting the Mon-Doctrine to Arbitration-Bills Passed by the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The Senate today voted to take up the Nicaragua canal bill. This gives the measure the parliamentary advantage of being the unfinished considered from day to day until final action is secured. The prospect is that a final vote will be reached at an early day, and the test vote to-day on taking up this bill-ayes, 36; nays, 14-foreshadowed its passage. Senator Morgan, of Alabama opened the debate with a lengthy speech in favor of the measure. He said he desired nation of Judge Howry is held up only be- action before the Senate took up the new Anglo-American treaty of arbitration. This covered certain "differences" and Mr. Morgan said it should be determined whether American control of the Nicaraguan canal or the upholding of the Monroe doctrine was to be included among the differences to be submitted to arbitration. The canal bill provides for an issue of \$100,000,000 of Maritime Canal Company stock, of which the secretary of the treasury, in behalf of five persons to a horrible death and woundthe United States, is to subscribe for \$70, 000,000 worth of shares. The company is C. Sullivan, commissary general of subsist- to issue bonds up to \$100,000,000, these to be ence in the army, to be brigadier general guaranteed by the United States. The building and centrol of the canal are given to American engineers and a board of eleven directors, of whom five are to be appointed by the President. It is substantially the measure passed by the Senate in the last During the day Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, introduced the Republican cau-

cus bill for an international monetary conference and stated that it would be called up to-morrow. Among the resolutions offered was one rom Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, callng on the secretary of state for a state- "I did it," said Palatka. "I wanted money. ment of the status of the Venezuela question and for the agreement made between the United States and Great Britain.

Senate to-day for the first time since the announcement that he would enter the Mc Kinley Cabinet as secretary of state. He received congratulations from a number of his colleagues. Mr. Culiom read a telegram from the Bankers' Club of Chicago urging the ratification of the Angio-American peace the whole business seemed to fall. There

The House bill authorizing the Union Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river was passed at the request of Mr. Quay. The House bill was passed authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Kentucky. The army appropriation bill was passed with minor amendments. It carries \$23,129,-

344, which is \$3,000 more than the bill as it passed the House When the oleomargarine bill came over from the House Mr. Gear desired to have it sent to the interstate-commerce committee and Mr. Hill to the committee on agricul ture. The matter was laid over until to

Mr. Cullom reported back the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bi and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. The Military Academy appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and placed on the calendar, At 2 o'clock, when the morning hour expired. Mr. Morgan moved to take up the Nicaragua bill, the purpose being to make this measure the unfinished business of the Senate. On an aye-and-no vote the motion prevailed-36 to 14-as follows: Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Burrows Call, Cameron, Chandler, Cannon, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gordon, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hoard, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Proc-

tor, Pugh, Quay, Sherman, Stewart, Wet-more and White-36. Nays-Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Hill, Mills, Nelson, Petti-grew, Turple, Vest, Vil. and Walthall-14. Before proceeding with the canal bill several pending matters were disposed of. A message from the President was read, submitting a report of the board consisting of Messrs. Angell, Russell and Cooley, appointed to investigate and report on the feasibility of a water route from the great

lakes to the Atlantic. The Senate bill was passed for an examination and survey of a water route from the mouth of the jetties of the city of Galveston. Tex., through the ship channel and Mr. Gordon, (Democrat, Georgia,) ga

notice that the resolution of respect to the late ex-Speaker Crisp would be called up at p. m., next Thursday, Mr. Morgan then addressed the Senate in favor of the Nicaragua canal bill. He spoke of the supreme importance of the proposed waterway to the United States. In estimating the cost of the work the obstacles to be overcome, and the advantages to be secured, Mr. Morgan compared the project with the Suez canal, the Sault Ste, Marie canal and the Chicago drainage canal. This last work, Mr. Morgan characterized as one of the most splendid accomplishments of American inventive genius and engineering skill in existence. Since the building of the Suez, the cost of canal construction has been reduced one half through American invention. The senator reviewed the course of England in securing control of the Sucz canal after French and Egyptian money had built it. If the commerce of the proposed Nicaragua canal was but half of the Suez canal on the basis of \$1.50 per ton, as against the Suez canal rate of \$1.87 per ton there would be a large financial profit to the United States. The senator did not disparage this prospect of enormous earnings on a comparatively

small investment, yet he felt that withou money returns the canal would be justifie for the great benefits it would bring to the commercial and agricultural interests as well as for the strategic and naval advantages it would afford the United States. Morgan said the treaty rights Great Britain were identical to those of the United States concerning Nicaragua, so that we enjoyed no exclusive privileges. It was only through the concession secured by enterprising American citizens that the nited States could hope to make the canal an American institution. If Congress failed to avail itself of this private concession it would sacrifice its only hope to carry out the great doctrine that the canal shall be an American concern. Mr. Morgan here referred incidentally to the new Anglo-American peace treaty. It related he said, to differences which might aris between the United States and Great Brit-"But what are these differences's asked Mr. Morgan. "I want to know what these differences are before we sign our names to the agreement. I want to know whether it interferes with our right build an American canal in Nicaragua. here is a difference which involves the creat doctrine that the canal is to be an American concern it should be known. he Monroe doctrine a difference which be settled by the judgment of King oscar or by the strong right arm of th 'nited States?" These questions, Mr. Morgan said, indicated the need of acting pon this Nicaragua canal bili at once le wanted to see what Great Britain

xisted. The senator declared there was 'not one speck of dust" on this proposiion; it was clean and free from every semdance of a job. He closed with a glowing icture of the great results to flow from he construction of the canal. At 4:45 p. m. the Senate went into execitive session and soon after adjourned.

would do after Congress passed this bill

and then he would know what differences

THREE IMPORTANT BILLS. Iwo Amend Patent Laws and One Prohibits Sale of Liquor to Indians. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- The House passed three bills of public importance and levoted the remainder of the day to Disrict of Columbia business. One prohibited

dians, one amended the existing patent laws in conformity with the recommendations of the American Bar Association and another provided for the use by the govern-ment of patents secured by naval officers at compensation to be fixed by a board of

three officers. The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians imposes a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for sixty days upon any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors of any kind whatsoever to an Indian to whom allotment of land has been made while the title is held in trust by the government or to any Indian who is a ward of the government. The bill to amend the patent laws was

called up by Mr. Draper, who explained that it had been prepared by a committee appointed by the American Bar Association to urge a revision of the patent laws. None of the changes proposed by the bill, Mr. Draper said, were of a radical character, but they were needed to harmonize various statuter of the existing law and also to make them conform to certain court decisions. He explained in detall the proposed amendments. Among the more important were those making a foreign patent two years old unpatentable in this country, placing a general limitation of six years on patents and empowering the commissioner of patents, if he has reason to believe that an applicant is not prosecuting his claim with sufficient vigor, to produce final proof within six months. The other bill was from the same committee and provides for the use by the United States of devices covered by letters patent hereafter issued to officers of the navy. Mr. Fairchild, in charge of the bill, said it was now in the power of an officer who had secured a patent to deprive the United States of its use except upon his own terms. The bill provides for a board of three naval officers to determine the terms or rate of compensation for the use of the

Mr. McCall, chairman of the committee on elections, gave notive that on Wednesbusiness of the Senate, so that it will be day he would call up the Yost-Tucker con-Mr. Henderson submitted from the committee on rules a resolution, which was adopted, setting aside to-morrow for con-sideration of private pension bills and limiting the debate on each bill to ten min-

> A bill was passed authorizing the Sierra Madre Construction Company to construct a bridge across the Rio Grande at El Paso.

### Samuel Polatka Confesses to Causing the Cahaba Bridge Disaster.

HEARTLESS TRAINWRECKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 18.-Samuel Palatka. cross-eyed, has confessed to having caused no romantic reason back of the work of this courageous coward, a man who dared discovery, which, in Alabama, meant certain death to drive a train to destruction in order to obtain a few dollars. Palatka was arrested in Eatonton, Putnam county, in middle Georgia. His first captors believed him half-witted as he gave himself away. Those in charge of him to-day in Atlanta, as he was on his way to Alabama, say he is human feelings. To-day he spoke of the fearful wreck with no sign of emotion. It's nobody's business what I wanted it for. I did it. I found it very easy. I say Senator Sherman was on the floor of the this for the benefit of those who want to wreck trains. It is just as easy to wreck a passenger train as it is to wreck a freight train. There's no money in a freight. I did not get anything out of the wreck. I moved a rail, put it across the track and was plenty of dead folks with money-one man had \$500-but before I could get at it the live ones got up and then the crowds came. I skipped out then."

## BAG OF MONEY STOLEN.

\$5,600 Taken from the Sidewalk in Front of a New York Bank.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- A bag containing \$5,600 was stolen to-day from in front of the Pacific State Bank, Broadway, near Houston street. It was the property of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and had been sent to the bank in charge of two men as part of the usual day's deposit. It was in \$5 and \$10 bills. Several bags of coin had been carried from the wagon into the bank when one of the men, according to the story told to the police, set this sack, the most valuable one of all, upon the sidewalk to be ready for the messenger when he should emerge from the bank. The men at the wagon turned to lift out anothof it to be found. The police are investi-gating the matter. The treasurer of the Traction Company says that the two expressmen are old and trusted employes of the company and that he has every reason to believe their story. They are under bonds for ten times the amount stolen.

## CAUSED BY EXCITEMENT.

Death of a Wealthy Manufacturer While Quarreling with Unemployed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- Joseph Bloch, a wealthy fur manufacturer of Williamsburg, died this afternoon under circumstances that for a time led to the belief that he had been murdered. It appears that a crowd of a hundred men or more had gathered in front of Bloch & Hirsch's | dent by the recent inquiry into the financial factory seeking work and were creating a disturbance. Mr. Bloch went out to disperse the crowd and a scene of confusion followed. Almost immediately Bloch staggered back into the office with his hands pressed to a bleeding wound in his head and fell unconscious. A wound had been made in his skull, as though some one had struck him a blow with a heavy instrument. He died in an ambulance white being taken to a hospital. An autopsy tonight was held and the discovery made that death was due to heart disease, aggravated by excitement It seems that Bloch had become involved in a quarrel with the men outside the office and had been struck, but the wound was not of itself fatal.

Important to Soda Fountain Owners. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.-The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day reversed the decision of the lower court in the infringement suit of the American Soda Fountain Company, of Boston, against Robert M. Green & Sons, manufacturers of soda water aparatus in this city. The litigation between the parties has extended over a period of several years. The Boston company, which operates on a large scale, | have no secrets to tell, but a shorter and sought to prevent Green & Sons as well as simpler education bill than that of last several other individual manufacturers. from using a syrup dispensing device. The decision is important and of interest to every druggist and user of soda fountains in the country.

### Woman Acquitted of Murder. BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 18.-Mrs. Emms

Irwin was this afternoon acquitted of the charge of being an accessory with George Matthews, her paramour, in the murder of her husband, James J. Irwin, Aug. 2 last. The prosecution found itself powerless to place before the jury evidence hat would show collusion when Matthews. who is under death sentence for the crime refused point blank to testify in the matter. After this the state closed its case, which, without any submission of evidence was given to the jury without argument, A verdict of not guilty was rendered, the jury not leaving the box.

## Two Brothers Shot.

CUERO, Tex., Jan. 18.-The Pierce broth rs, two young men, aged about twenty-two ears, were shot down side by side to-night one was killed instantly and the other died n a few minutes, never speaking after th hot was fired. The shooting is very mys erious, and the officers are hard at work rying to find the guilty parties.

Suicide of a Wealthy Man. GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 18.-Adam P. Cillmer, a wealthy citizen, committed suiide to-day by hanging himself. He was seventy-five years of age. A son and daughter, the latter Mrs. Wilber Barber, tre living in California. This was Mr. Kill-

mer's second attempt at self-destruction.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. Four first-premium medals awarded; mor igreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles the sale of intoxicating liquors to the In- with registered trade-mark label.

THIRD SESSION OF THE PRESENT BODY TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

Her Majesty's Speech Expected to Be Brief and Touch Lightly on Important Subjects.

SESSION PROBABLE

WITH THE FOLLOWERS OF THE GOVERNMENT BADLY DIVIDED.

The Educational Bill and the Irish Question Likely to Cause Hot Debates-Views of Members.

(Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament of the Victorian era opens to-morrow by royal commission with the usual formality. The proposer of the address in reply to the speech from the throne in the House of Commons will be Viscount Folkstone, member of Parliament for the Wilton division of Wiltshire, and the seconder will be the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, member of Parliament for Warwick and Leamington. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Bath will move and Lord Kenyon will second the address.

It is understood the speech will b brief. It is expected to congratulate Parliament on the signing of the arbitration treaty with the United States. The legislative proposals are believed to be few and the important measures promised will be confined to the relief of voluntary the great Cahaba bridge disaster, which schools and an employers' liability bill, supoccurred three weeks ago in Alabama. He plemented by minor measures. It is also admits that, single handed, he sent thirty- expected that reference will be made to the promising nature and position of the negoed and maimed a score more. There was | tiation for the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute, and that the famine and plague in India will be touched on.

A stormy session is expected, in which the fortunes of the government are in doubt, in spite of the 150 Conservative majority, upon two questions, at any rateeducation and the recently demonstrated financial injustice to Ireland. In the votes | jewels. to be taken upon these questions the followers of the government of the day are split absolutely reckless and entirely without and divided in every direction, so much so that the government whips are anticipating their hardest sessions of recent years. The Irish question has not yet been raised in the Commons in its present shape; on the sociated Press has obtained some forecasts from those who will bear a part in the de-VIEWS OF SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Sir Charles Dilke writes as follows: "There never was a session when we had been so fully told in advance what was likely to be the programme. Immediately after the address debates I suppose we shall see the education bill, probably very short and simple, which the government is pledged to pass in the present financial year (before the 31st of March), and which will be something like the money clauses of the long bill of last year. Probably the money for the veluntary schools and the poor board school districts will be given to the education department to disburse, hav-

ing regard to certain considerations. will doubtless be met by Sir William Harcourt by an amendment objecting to the payment of increased taxes to voluntary schools without popular control, but that amendment will no doubt be negatived by a majority of over 250, virtually the same majority which carried the second reading of last year's bill. The military works loan bill has also to be passed before the 31st of March, if the government pledges are to be kept, and the military maneuvers bill must be passed early in the session. Before the 31st of March there is the first vote on the navy, which will give rise this year to important debates; and the first vote in the army, which must lead to a prolonged debate if the government makes any of the proposals which Lord Lansdowne has foreshadowed. Later in the session we shall doubtless see a workmen's insurance biil. A secondary education bii may be introduced, but I fear that the bid for the amendment, followed by the consolidation of the factory acts, may unfortunately be postponed until 1898." Sir Frank Lockwood Queen's counsel, Parliament for York, is in much closer touch with Sir William Har-

court than is Sir Charles Dilke. Sir Frank said: "I expect the session to be a stirring So far as the relative numbers of political parties are concerned the situation is practically unaltered from last session. I hope that the government will at the very outset give a frank and full statement as to the precise position of the country in relation to the various foreign complicawith regard to the United States. This we ing declaration of Mr. Curzon, who apparhe must not be questioned. Another question which will occupy a good deal of time will be the injustice to Ireland, made evirelations of Great Britain and Ireland. The matter is serious. At a meeting at Cork the other day a Unionist peer (Lord Castletown) on the platform said: 'The obstinacy of a statesman and a cruel uniform taxation cost England one of her greatest colonies-the United States-and I hope the same thing may not bappen in connection with Ireland.' If the government takes up this question and that of local self-government for Ireland in a broad and generous spirit they have the opportunity of accomplishing much. I do not look for any question of registration or temperance reform to come up during the session."

MARQUIS OF LORNE IS CHARY. Among Liberal Unionists there is scarcity of information as to the exact nature of the minister's plans. Evidently the rank and file are only to know at the same time as the opposition. The Marquis of Lorne writes: "Government bills are government secrets. I think there would be little profit therefore, in making useless Lord Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Igeland, and therefore a member of the government, is naturally informed and partly

willing to tell. Lord Ashbourne states: year will be introduced which will be directed largely to helping voluntary schools There will be an employers' liability bill and an agricutural bill for Ireland. With respect to the Irish taxation talk had better be adjourned until Parliament meets when the subject will receive discussion worthy of its importance.

After education Ireland will hold the first

place. And considerable progress in her favor may be expected because on the question of unjust taxation the various sections of the Irish members will come to Westminster united-a unanimity of purpose that has not obtained for anything since the death of Parnell. Not all of the Irish members, however, are sanguine of success. There can, however, be no doubt of the serious way in which this matter is to be taken up. The various Irish parties in the House are all preparing for the de bate. The wing under the able and aggressive Mr. Healy, which returns to Westminster more determined than in 1896 to carve Irish fortunes in its own way is equally a nome with the Dillonites and Parnellites of this superheated subject.

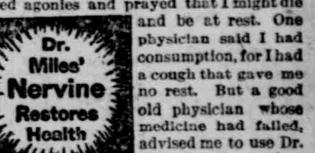
The Parnellite party early decided on the course it will adopt during the session Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Member of Parliament for Kilkenny City, writes: meeting of the Irish Independent Parlia mentary party the following amendment to the address was agreed to: Humbly to represent to your Majesty that your Majesty' Irish subjects regard the overtaxation Ireland, as established by the report of the commission appointed by your Majesty to inquire into the financial arrangements be tween that country and Great Britain, a serious national grievance, and that the time has come when such legislative action should be taken as will effectually meet the just claims of your Majesty's said subjects in that subject."

It was also decided to move an amendment on the whole amnesty question and to push in every possible way the land bill, university land bill, evicted tenants' bill,

WATERLOO, IOWA. "Saved From the Horrors of Nervous Prestration" by Dr. Miles' Nervine.



COUGH does not always indicate consumption. Mr. W. H. Palmer, of Waterloo, Iowa, writes: "I was taken with a nervous stricture of the bronchial tubes, which developed into nervous prostration, I was so weak I could not sit up. I got no sleep for days except when under the influence of oplates. For four months I suffered agonies and prayed that I might die



old physician whose medicine had falled, advised me to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and I thank God that it has brightened my days, lengthened my life and saved me from the horrors of nervous prostration." Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind. land) bill, manhood suffrage bill and the poor law franchise bili. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire and other political leaders attended the usual parliamentary banquets last evening. Afterward the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire gave a brilliant reception at Devonshire House. A thou-sand invitations were issued. The hand-some staircase of Devonshire House and their approaches were adorned with potted palms, bamboos, tulips, etc. A Hungarian band played during the evening. The scene was a splendid one, with the uniforms of the embassadors and military men and the

benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart

and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

### TO SUCCEED ROSEBERY.

tasteful gowns of the ladies adorned with

Earl of Kimberly Elected Leader of Liberals in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The Liberal peers, at a meeting held to-day at Spencer House, this city, the residence of Earl Spencer, der specific pledges. Of these and other unanimously elected the Earl of Kimberly, questions that will be hotly debated the As- the late minister for foreign affairs, to be leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords in place of Lord Rosebery, who resigned that position. The Earl of Kimberly was born in 1826, and has been under secretary of state for foreign affairs and for India, embassador to St. Petersburg, lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord privy seal, twice secretary of state for the colonies, secretary of state for India and lord president of thte council.

### TRIAL OF IVORY, ALIAS BELL.

The Alleged American Dynamiter Thinks He Will Be Convicted. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The trial of Edward J. Ivory, alias Bell, of New York, charged with conspiring to cause a dynamite explosion, opened at the Old Bailey this

morning before Justice Hawkins. The solicitor, General R. B. Finley, Q. C., M. P., prosecuted in behalf of the treasury. John F. McIntyre, formerly an assistant district attorney of New York city, watched the case in behalf of the prisoner, who is defended by J. F. Taylor and Theobald Matthew. Mr. McIntyre was seated at the solicitor's table. Ivory chatted with his solicitor, Mr. Charles Russell, a son of the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen. After the jury had been charged Ivory pleaded not guilty in a clear, firm voice, Mr. Finlay detailed the history of the case, and said that the alleged conspiracy originated in New York. He was proceeding to mention the names of persons in America when Taylor, of counsel for Ivory, objected to the introduction of occurrences abroad. Justice Hawkins, however, ruled that overt acts committed in America even by aliens would be evidence of conspiracy within her Majesty's dominions. Thereupon the solicitor general sketched the oft-told movements of Tynan, Haines, Kierney and Ivory, and dwelt at length on the letters produced at the preliminary trial. He said that the object of the prosecution would be to prove Ivory's connection with the dynamite proceedings at Antwerp and to prove that Ivory (under the name of Bell), Tynan and Kierney were members of a secret society of New York, the one purpose of which was to achieve the political independtions which have occurred-particularly ence of Ireland under a republican government. Continuing, Mr. Finlay said that the shall doubtless have, in spite of the amus- crown witness for this part of the case would be Thomas Meric Jones, who joined ently thinks that whether England is iso- this society in 1855. Mr. Finiay concluded with urging the jury to investigate the case with impartial minds. dence was introduced before lunch time. It consisted in recounting Ivory's movements in London and the proposal to purchase a carboy of acid. The repetition of the wellknown evidence speedily appeared the interest of the public, and after lunch the court was almost deserted. During the

afternoon the evidence was uninteresting and unimportant. Mr. McIntyre has no legal status in English courts, so he had to confine himself to occasional suggestions to counsel. At lunch time he said to a reporter that the most Justice Hawkins would do was to let him act as advisory counsel. He added: "I am much struck with the difference in conducting such a trial here and in America, They are so slow here. I have talked with Bell and he is convinced the government s going to convet him. He in no way admits his guilt, but is satisfied that the verdict will be against him.

Mrs. Bostwick Granted a Divorce, NEW YORK, Jan. 18 .- Mrs. Mary A. Bostwick, formerly Miss Mary A. McConneil, daughter of a wealthy banker of San Francisco, was to-day awarded a verdict in the Supreme Court against her husband Capt. Homer Bostwick, whom she accused of marital infidelity with Mrs. Minnora Hones, of this city. The finding of the jury, with the indorsement of Judge Barpard, of the Supreme Court, will be transmitted to the special term for divorce cases, when a decree of absolute divorce will be granted.

Rates for Mining Coal Advanced. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 18.-The Ohio coal operators have consented to an increase of rom 45 to 21 cents for January and February mining to meet the increase of from at to 60 cents in the Pittsburg district.

Coughs and Hoarseness.-The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold only

bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly re lieved by a warm bath with Cuticura Soar, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT,

greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

tenant rights in towns bill, laborers (Ire- | BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and Beautifie